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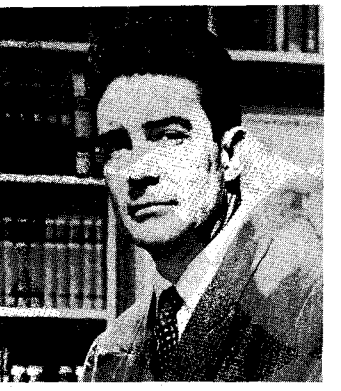

DAN SMOOT

COMMUNIST STUDENT RIOTS

On January 31, 1965, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee released a report (prepared by the Library of Congress) revealing that communists have succeeded in "massively infiltrating the student movement in Latin America." In illustrating the importance of such infiltration, Senator Thomas J. Dodd (Connecticut Democrat, vice chairman of the Subcommittee) said:

"Student riots throughout Bolivia contributed to the overthrow of the American-backed anti-Communist government of Dr. Paz Estenssoro."(1)

Americans have grown accustomed to reading about student riots in foreign lands, not knowing that the turmoil is part of a long-range assault whose principal target is the United States — feeling smugly that it could not happen here. It has already happened here; and the worst is yet to come, unless Americans awaken and do something.

Communists incited and led the 1964 student riots at the University of California in Berkeley. The riots had no specific, localized objective. They were part of a prolonged testing operation.

For years, communists have probed in non-communist nations, for a means to destroy respect for law and order — to cut the moorings of principles and tradition which make freedom in an organized society possible — leaving people adrift in moral, social and legal chaos. If society can thus be torn apart, need for restoration of law and order eventually creates public demand for strong government which can put an end to anarchy. Communists, who arrange the demolition of orderly society, stand ready to provide the restoration — through a dictatorship of the proletariat.

The student riots at Berkeley indicate that communists, after years of testing, are finding a way to promote civil disobedience, which is a key to communist conquest of our nation, from within.

Earlier tests of communists' ability to create destructive social disorder backfired, because they were crude, and did not involve enough duped (though well-intentioned) persons. In August and September, 1949, for example, the communist party sponsored two concerts by negro singer Paul

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Robeson at Peekskill, New York. Because of the sponsorship, and because of Robeson's own record, there was wholesome local resentment. On the night of the first concert (August 27, 1949), police were out in force to maintain order. Communist-led goons attacked not only the police but innocent bystanders, with baseball bats, broken bottles, rocks. The wild melee generated much publicity, a great deal of it presenting the line which communists had planned in advance — namely, that total responsibility for the affair rested on "bigots," and "racists" who were trying to keep a great negro artist from performing.[2]

Larger crowds and greater violence attended the second Robeson concert on September 7, 1949; but in the end, the public was not deceived. It was obvious that the Peekskill riots were planned and directed by communists for the sole purpose of creating propaganda and disorder. Yet, the communists had gained valuable experience. They changed tactics and locale.[2]

During 1950, communists, in Japan, experimented with inciting student riots.[3] The experiments were most successful, until General Douglas MacArthur ordered the Japanese government to ban communist party officials from public affairs.[4] That stopped communist-incited student rioting in Japan for a while; but communists had learned that students could be very useful pawns to create chaos in non-communist nations.

Utilizing techniques and lessons they had learned in Japan, communists instigated student riots and insurrections in nations throughout the non-communist world during the 1950's. The year of most bloodshed and violence was probably 1958, when communist-led student riots greeted U. S. Vice President Richard M. Nixon on his tour of South America. The worst mob was in Venezuela, where our Vice President and his wife, spat upon and pelted with garbage, were forced to seek refuge in the American Embassy.

As the decade of the sixties began, communists (with 10 years of experience in inciting student riots and mob violence) were ready for solid accomplishments. Communist-led student demonstrations forced the resignation of Syngman Rhee, anti-communist President of South Korea.[5, 6] Massive communist-incited student riots in Turkey resulted in the downfall of the anti-communist government of Premier Adnan Menderes.[5, 7] Communist-directed student demonstrations in Japan caused the Japanese Government to cancel a pending State visit by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

All this happened during the first six months of 1960; but the communist operation of most significance to the people of the United States during that time occurred in San Francisco. In the middle of May, 1960, the area around City Hall, in San Francisco, was the scene of the first major communist-led student riots in the United States.

From May 12 to May 14, 1960, a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities held public hearings at San Francisco City Hall, investigating communist activities in the Bay area.

On May 12, communists inside the hearing room were so violently unruly and abusive that they had to be removed by force. Outside — in the corridors of the building and on the streets below — a communist-led mob of students created disruptive noise and turmoil. Just before noon on May 12, a mass rally in Union Square protested the hearings and demanded abolition of the House Committee. Principal speaker at this rally was an Episcopal clergyman — Richard Byfield, Canon of Grace Cathedral, a member of the personal staff of James A. Pike, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of California. Canon Byfield is also editor of *Pacific Churchman*, official magazine of the Diocese.[3, 8]

On May 13, 1960, a larger mob gathered. When the hearing room was filled, a police officer, acting as guard, closed the door and announced that no one else could be admitted. The mob in the corridor rushed him. Someone seized the officer's nightstick and beat him on the head with it. Police unrolled firehoses and turned streams of water

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on the mob. This moved rioters back from the hearing room door but did not disperse them. When police moved into the mob to remove the leaders, a wild fight ensued. About 400 policemen and 350 rioters were involved. Twelve persons were injured: 6 policemen, 2 firemen, and 4 rioters. Two policemen had heart attacks. Sixty-four rioters were arrested. Three, being juveniles, were not charged. The other 61 were released on bail after being charged with inciting a riot, disturbing the peace, and resisting arrest.[3, 8]

On Saturday, May 14, a crowd of some 3000 milled around City Hall, 500 of them picketing with signs against the House Committee. Inside the hearing room, communists Archie Brown ("Number Two" communist in California and member of Harry Bridges' union) and Merle Brodsky were so violent that they had to be removed (as on the first day); but outside, the mob was reasonably peaceful, on this third and final day of the hearings.[3, 8]

The sixty-one adults arrested on Friday, although at first saying they would demand jury trial, waived a jury trial and, in a body, went before San Francisco Municipal Judge Albert Axelrod on June 1, 1960. The judge dismissed all the cases, after saying there were "ample grounds" for conviction of all 61 defendants on the charge of engaging in a riot, which carries a penalty of one year in jail and a $1000 fine. The judge apparently did not consider the charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.[3, 8] Efforts to prosecute one rioter, for assault and battery on a police officer, were unsuccessful.

U. S. Representative Gordon Scherer (Ohio Republican) was present in San Francisco as a member of the HCUA subcommittee. In a speech to the House, Representative Scherer gave proof that communists planned the San Francisco riots in advance, and were on the scene as leaders, in the hearing room and in mobs outside, directing student rioters, egging them on.[8]

A group of local clergymen who attended the San Francisco hearings, not as participants in the riots but as thoughtful observers, issued a joint statement, giving the following eyewitness account of what happened inside the hearing room:

"More than a dozen ministers were in attendance at the Congressional hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee in San Francisco on May 12 and 13 . . . . What we witnessed was utterly fantastic. The shameful demonstration against law and order and against this duly constituted Committee of the Congress defies description . . . .

"It is our certain conviction that this indefensible demonstration against law and order was conceived, planned, and directed by a few hard-core communist agitators . . . . Leaders of the mob included faculty members and well-known leftist lawyers for the fifth-amendment communists.

"We were sitting where we were able to observe the giving of instructions by the riot leaders who had gained access to the room. The Daily Californian, which was distributed widely at the scene, gave explicit instructions on . . . how to harass the Committee. They were told to laugh out loud . . . to make the Congressmen look ridiculous. These well-disciplined mobsters laughed on the dotted line and obeyed their masters to the last jeer. We watched a national committeeman for the Party line up a dozen Communists near the railing and throw . . . invective, abusive language, vile profanity, and fiendish charge at the Congressmen . . . .

"The students, comprising the rear third of the audience, stood up on their seats and yelled, jeered, hissed, and scoffed at the Congressmen. It was almost complete breakdown of law and order . . . . The only criticisms we have of the police authorities were of allowing this element to make such a mockery out of law and order, without jailing everyone of the leaders.

"We are at a loss to understand how clergymen, such as Bishop James Pike, could give any aid and comfort to this lawless kind of activity by statements deriding the Committee, and by allowing his assistant pastor to address one of their despicable rallies.

"We came away from this hearing absolutely convinced of the overwhelming necessity of continuing the House Committee on Un-American Activities. No free agent could view the hearings without being impressed with the fairness, justice, and dedication [of Committee members and Counsel] . . . .

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"Chairman Edwin Willis was unusually temperate and patient. We have nothing but unbounded admiration for Richard Arens, Committee Counsel, whose skill and understanding of this perilous conspiracy was a blessing to behold. We apologize to these devoted public servants from Congress for the devilish and deceitful conduct of an infinitesimally small but alarmingly arrogant segment of this area, who are willing to be tools of the communist conspiracy which would make a shambles out of the liberty which marks this great nation as the land of the free and the home of the brave."[8]

Thanks to the support of liberals in churches, colleges, Congress, the communications industry, racial-agitation groups, labor unions, and elsewhere, communists achieved a great propaganda victory with their 1960 San Francisco riots.[3] The official communist youth movement, dormant for years in the United States, was revitalized. Communist youth groups (with various names, such as "Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia") were established, on and off campus, in many cities. Communist party officials were sought as guest speakers to student groups at universities throughout the land. Advance! (communist party organization which had been formed in February, 1960, for young people in the New York City area) was expanded, and converted into a national group.[3, 9]

In February, 1961, Gus Hall, general secretary of the communist party, gloated over the success of the new communist youth movement:

"There has been a considerable amount of activity, especially in and around the colleges, in the first place in relation to the citizens and [racial] discrimination, as well as for peace, abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and other issues. There is a mushrooming of Marxist and Socialist-oriented groups on the campuses in all parts of the country, and we have witnessed the emergence of a new and very successful youth paper [New Horizons for Youth]."[9]

In April, 1961, Advance! published a bulletin calling attention to its activities and those of a new communist organization:

"We are part of an emerging national youth movement to protest against the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco; of citizens in the South, and of Easter peace marches throughout the land. We are one of the cooperating organizations of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee that is helping to organize hundreds of groups over the land."[9]

The Progressive Youth Organizing Committee was founded by Daniel Rubin, national youth director of the communist party.[9]

In 1962, about 12 young people formed in San Francisco a new organization, naming it the W. E. B. DuBois Club, in honor of W. E. B. DuBois, prominent negro American communist, who was one of the principal founders of the NAACP, and a hero to communists throughout the world. The W. E. B. DuBois Club grew with amazing speed.[10] In 1964, it became a national organization and held a convention at Harry Bridges' ILWU Hall in San Francisco. About 500 delegates represented more than thirty clubs formed in cities throughout the United States.[11]

The official insignia of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs is a half-white, half-black circle encompassing a white hand and a black hand under a dove. John Hagg, chairman of the Los Angeles area council of the DuBois Clubs, says the dove represents peace; the black and white circle represents integration; the hands represent "workers." The goal of the DuBois Clubs is "Foundation of a Socialist order."[10]

The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs have been so successful in ensnaring Amercan youth into the orbit of communist influence and activities that the older communist youth organization (Advance!) has been disbanded. The communist party is giving full support to the DuBois Clubs, which work closely with racial-agitation groups,[11] especially the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.[10]

Children of many well-known communist officials are active in various DuBois Clubs. Among well-known communists associated with this new youth operation are Carl Bloice, Archie Brown, Douglas Wachter, and William M. Mandel.

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Bloice is publications director for the DuBois Clubs and also a reporter for *People's World*, communist party newspaper for the West Coast. Brown, Wachter, and Mandel (leaders in the 1960 San Francisco riots) helped found the Clubs.[10, 11]

Despite all evidence, communists do not admit that the Clubs are communist organizations; but J. Edgar Hoover (FBI Director) says categorically that they are communist-inspired.[11]

Concerning the general activities of communists among American youth, J. Edgar Hoover says:

"One of the primary recruiting targets of the Communist Party, U. S. A., is the youth of America and the party has continued its intensified program aimed and directed at our youth. The intensity of this program is revealed in a statement made by Gus Hall in March 1963 when he spoke on the party's success in placing its speakers on various college campuses throughout the country. The youth program of the party, he said, is so important that he or any other national leader would go anywhere to meet with young students . . . . Hall . . . concluded that the future depends on the youth . . . .

"Skillfully imparting the Communist line with espousals paralleling Soviet views, party spokesmen appeared before 45 student groups, mostly at on-campus sites during the calendar year 1963. . . .

"In its continuing efforts to attract the youth of America, the party discussed the youth question at a meeting . . . . Gus Hall felt that the character of such an organization should be as broad as possible and tied to scientific socialism, which means communism. Hall's goal was for the party to have an organization which would express itself in the broadest possible terms so that no large segment of youth would be alienated. . .

"This committee [of the communist party] agreed that the appeal to young people should emphasize three current items: peace, civil rights, and employment for youth."[12]

Communists in, or connected with, the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs were prime movers of the student riots at the University of California at Berkeley, in 1964.

Shortly after the June, 1964, Republican Convention in San Francisco, Goldwater supporters charged that the forces of Pennsylvania Governor William Scranton had actively recruited demonstrators on the University of California campus. After investigating these charges, University officials decided to enforce rules preventing non-university political campaigning on the campus.[13]

On September 19, student organizations (ranging from Youth for Goldwater to Young People's Socialist League) protested enforcement of the rules.[14]

On September 21, a compromise was offered to the protesting students, who reacted by staging a demonstration. On September 29, Chancellor Edward W. Strong offered another compromise. Student leaders denounced the compromise and demanded "no settlement less than victory." The following day, September 30, it was announced that campus police would remove unauthorized political soapboxes or tables.[14]

On October 1, in protest against the dismissal of eight students for refusal to obey University rules, several hundred students staged a sit-in demonstration. A 22-year-old student from New York suddenly emerged as leader of the demonstrators—Mario Savio, a leader in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and a veteran of SNCC activities in Mississippi.[15]

Almost at once, Savio became director of a new organization—the Free Speech Movement (FSM) —representing 22 organized groups.[15]

The governing body of FSM is a steering committee of 11. Ten of the 11 are from left-wing groups. Savio is head of the committee. Two other notable members are Bettina Aptheker (daughter of a well-known communist party official, and member of a DuBois Club) and Jack Weinberg (a CORE member, whose address is the same as that of Douglas Wachter, one of the communist leaders of the 1960 San Francisco riots).[16, 17]

During the riotous sit-in demonstrations, the steering committee of FSM was virtually under

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the direction of communist adults who were seen on the campus almost daily—among them: Mickey Lima, chairman of the communist party of Northern California; Mortimer Scheer, who was kicked out of the American communist party for following the Chinese communist line; Robert Truehaft, communist member of the National Lawyers' Guild. Howard Jeter (follower of communist Herbert Aptheker) was also on the University campus, advising the FSM steering committee during the student riots. There were many other communists and pro-communists from the outside, directing the student rioters.[17, 18]

Clark Kerr (President of the University) said that "up to 40 per cent of the hard-core leaders" of the student riots were adherents of the Mao-red Chinese communist line.[18]

On October 5, 1964, a faculty-student committee was named to study the situation. On November 5, Savio led an FSM demonstration protesting the "dragging" negotiations. On November 20, University Regents agreed to permit "lawful off-campus activity" but insisted on disciplinary action against students already in violation of University rules. An FSM mob of 4000 protested. FSM staged another sit-in on November 23; and, on December 1, threatened more demonstrations unless University officials agree that only the courts had authority to regulate campus political activity. This would mean abdication of administrative authority at the University. If students violated rules, University officials could do nothing but bring action in the courts. University officials ignored this preposterous demand; so, on December 2, Savio staged another overnight sit-in with 1000 students.[14]

On December 3, Edmund G. Brown, Governor of California, ordered the arrest of about 800 of the demonstrators. All were released on bond,[14] but there is no indication that any will be prosecuted, or even expelled from the University.

By the end of December, the University faculty had voted to support the FSM. Chancellor Strong (who had refused to capitulate to FSM) was replaced.

More To Come

The communist-inspired riots at UC in Berkeley were only a beginning. Dr. Eric A. Walker, President of Pennsylvania State University, warns that the Berkeley incident is merely the first of many which will occur throughout the nation.[19] DuBois Clubs are spreading rapidly. Mario Savio has quit school and gone on a speaking tour, encouraging formation of FSM groups on campuses throughout the land. He has appeared on national television and has already spoken at many leading universities, including Harvard and Columbia.[20]

Speaking to the Young Socialist Alliance (a Trotskyite organization), Mario Savio said that student revolts against established authority can be understood by those who study Karl Marx.[20]

Something Could Be Done

Communists are not the only inciters of lawlessness, which is tearing our society apart.

Powerful church groups urge disobedience of laws which church officials do not like.[21] The federal government makes it extremely difficult, often impossible, for local and state authorities to maintain order or punish violations of law in connection with racial demonstrations and labor disputes. Adlai E. Stevenson (U. S. Ambassador to the UN) has specifically praised "student demonstrators [who] have been toppling governments all over the world in the last few years." Stevenson made these remarks in a speech at Colby College, Waterville, Maine, expressing pleasure that the lawless spirit, which has created such havoc abroad, is now burgeoning on American campuses. He said:

"I think especially of the participation of American students in the great struggle to advance civil and human rights in America.

"Indeed, even a jail sentence is no longer a dishonor but a proud achievement. Perhaps we are destined to see in this law-loving land people

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running for office not on their stainless records but on their prison records."[22]

During the political campaign last year, Senator Barry M. Goldwater accused "highest executive officers" in the Johnson administration of encouraging individual and mob violations of law. The accusation was accurate. As long as this situation exists, we cannot fully restore freedom in an orderly society; but we could make a start, if there were enough courage and determination at the local and State level.

The communist youth movement in the United States would have been seriously crippled if State and University officials had acted quickly and vigorously in Berkeley. Every student who disobeyed a University rule should have been expelled summarily, and not re-admitted. Every person who participated in any kind of demonstration that disturbed peace and order at the University should have been arrested—and *prosecuted*, to the full extent of applicable local or State laws.

Negotiating and compromising with student rioters mean surrender of our universities, and ultimately our nation, to agitators and subversives.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Communist Infiltration In Latin American Educational Systems*, Report of the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, released January 31, 1965, 18 pp.

(2) *The American Legion Firing Line*, Vol. IX, No. 13, July 1, 1960

(3) *Communist Target—Youth*, by J. Edgar Hoover, U. S. House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1960, 18 pp.

(4) *The World Almanac for* 1955, New York World-Telegram Corp., p. 360; *MacArthur: His Rendezvous with History*, by Major General Courtney Whitney, Alfred A. Knopf, New York City, 1956, 547 pp.

(5) "Red Score in Luring Youths," *The Dallas Morning News*, August 2, 1960

(6) *The World Almanac for* 1964, New York World-Telegram Corp., 1964, p. 362

(7) UPI story from Ankara, *The Dallas Morning News*, May 6, 1960; article by Zeyyat Goren, *The Dallas Times Herald*, October 22, 1960

(8) "How Far Will They Go?", speech by U. S. Representative Gordon Scherer (Rep., Ohio), *Congressional Record*, June 2, 1960, pp. 10917-21 (daily)

(9) *Communist Appeal To Youth*, Internal Security Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee, April 25, 1961, 42 pp.

(10) "New Left-Wing Club Spreading," by Gene Blake, *Los Angeles Times*, November 23, 1964

(11) "FBI Warns on DuBois Clubs," by Gene Blake, *Los Angeles Times*, November 24, 1964; "U C Revolt Swings on Rights Movement," by Daryl E. Lembke, *Los Angeles Times*, November 22, 1964, pp. 1G, 2G

(12) *FBI* 1965 *Appropriations*, Testimony of J. Edgar Hoover before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on January 29, 1964, released April 30, 1964, pp. 39-40

(13) UPI story from Berkeley, *Los Angeles Times*, December 9, 1964, pt. 1, p. 6

(14) "Berkeley Wrangle—Its Chronology," *The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner*, December 18, 1964, p. 3A

(15) "Closeup of Mario Savio," by Paul Weissman, *San Francisco Examiner*, December 9, 1964, pp. 1, 12

(16) "A Guide To UC Free Speechers," *San Francisco Examiner*, November 26, 1964, p. 28

(17) "Behind The Scenes At UC," by Ed Montgomery, *San Francisco Examiner*, November 26, 1964, p. 28

(18) "Cal Rebels: Tail Wags Dog," by Ed Montgomery, *The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner*, December 15, 1964, pp. 1B, 7B

(19) UPI dispatch from Philadelphia, *The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner*, December 11, 1964, p. 12A

(20) "The Lesson Of Berkeley," by Seymour Martin Lipset and Paul Seabury, *The Reporter*, January 28, 1965, pp. 36-40

(21) For discussion of church endorsement of civil disobedience and involvement in political activities, see this *Report*, "Churches and Politics," November 23, 1964.

(22) "'A Jail Sentence Is No Longer A Dishonor . . .'," *U. S. News & World Report*, June 22, 1964, p. 12

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report*, commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

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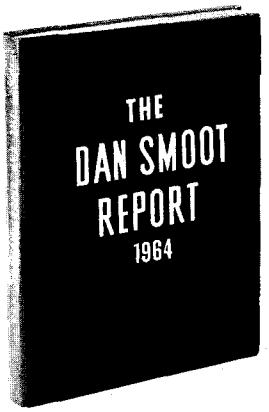

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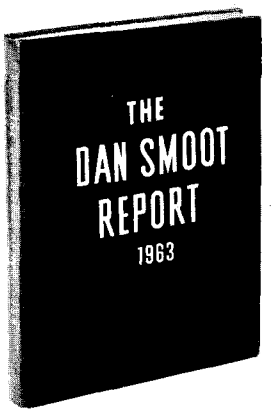

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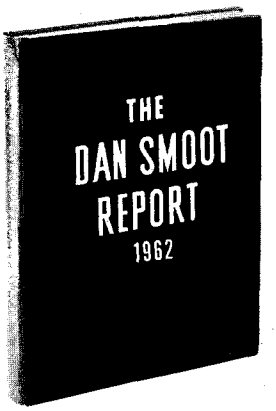

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